## COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

CAPAFR-LA South Bay

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Mark Masaoka Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council

I am Mark Masaoka, the Policy Coordinator for A3PCON, the Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council. Thank you for holding these hearings in Los Angeles County. A3PCON is an association of forty AAPI nonprofit community organizations in Los Angeles County. We strive to be an advocacy voice, convener and clearinghouse for the local AAPI communities, with emphasis on lower income, immigrant and other vulnerable populations.

In Los Angeles County, A3PCON is the regional lead organization for CAPAFR, the Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans for Fair Redistricting. CAPAFR has three coalitions in Los Angeles County: CAPAFR-LA Metro, CAPAFR-LA San Gabriel Valley, and CAPAFR-LA South Bay. Today, we focus on CAPAFR-LA South Bay. CAPAFR-LA South Bay has held three community meetings to educate the community, obtain information, and obtain community mapping priorities. CAPAFR-LA South Bay will hold one more meeting to finalize the mapping proposals affecting this area.

## CAPAFR-LA South Bay includes:

Pacific Islander Health Partnership
Pacific Islander Community Council
Empowering Pacific Islander Community
Guam Communication Network
Samoan National Nurses Association
Office of Samoan Affairs
Tongan Community Service Center
United Cambodian Community
Khmer Girls in Action
Japanese Historical Society of Southern California

CAPAFR-LA South Bay recognizes and supports the African American and Latino Voting Rights Act interests north and northwest of this area. We also believe the commission should keep communities of interest and neighborhoods whole. We will be submitting mapping proposals on May 26. Our proposals for LA South Bay will respect the Voting Rights Act interests of African American and Latinos and will respect the communities of interest and neighborhoods we are discussing this evening.

Five other speakers will speak on behalf of CAPAFR-LA South Bay. Four of those speakers will focus on specific communities of interest and neighborhoods. We have community leaders who will discuss the Pacific Islander communities in Carson as well as in

Lenox/Hawthorn/Inglewood; the Filipino community in Carson; the Cambodian community in Long Beach; and Japanese American community in Torrance and Gardena. They will be followed a demographer from the Asian Pacific American Legal Center. She will provide data that supports the community's testimony.

We will send the maps that we display to you via email so that you can give them to Q2.

Thank you for considering our community's input.

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Audrey Alo Pacific Islander Health Partnership

Aloha mai kakou,

In the way of my ancestors, allow me to introduce myself.

My paternal grandparents are: Aisa Alo from Fagasa, Sāmoa; Hana Kawai from Kaua`i. Maternal grandparents: Okona Whitney Magalei from Faleniu, Sāmoa; Emerita Ah Fook from Sāmoa. My parents, Thompson Taisi Alo, Lā`ie, Hawai`i, and Felila Magalei, Faleniu, Sāmoa. I am Audrey Aofiaomaloaufa`atasi Lā`ieikawai`ōpua Alo from Lā`ie, O`ahu, Hawai`I, currently residing in Long Beach. I am Sāmoan, Hawaiian, Chinese.

At this time I want to express my appreciation to the commission for this hearing and providing our face-to-face input tonight.

I am affiliated with the Hawai'I's Daughters Guild of California (40 years old); 'Ahahui 'O Lili'uokalani Hawaiian Civic Club (38 years old), Pacific Islander Community Council (21 years old), Pacific Islander Health Partnership (8 years old), Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander Alliance (5 years old). My volunteer community service of 12 years is primarily in the south bay area in Los Angeles county.

When I refer to Pacific Islanders, I speak of Sāmoans, Tongans, Hawaiians, Chamorro, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, and Tahiti.

Pacific Islanders migrated to the Los Angeles-Long Beach area due to socio-economic reasons. Our cultures are community and faith-based. The importance to us of keeping Carson whole has to do with the fact that Carson is where we are most concentrated: Native Hawaiians, Chamorro, Sāmoans. We live, attend church, send our children to school in this community, seek medical attention in the Carson- Torrance area.

California State University at Dominguez Hills, which is in the northern part of Carson, has been a friendly resource over the past five years. Dean Mitch Maki and his colleagues opened their doors to provide our children and parents an opportunity to go onto a university campus to see the possibilities of attending school. CSUDH hosted an Asian Pacific Islander Community Leaders Reception this week with the President of California State University, Dominguez Hills to further their commitment to building community partnerships with coalitions, service groups and faith-based organizations and their campus. The administration is exploring ways to work with the Asian Pacific Islander community to encourage more students to attend college and broaden their opportunities for success. On June 4, 2011, Journey to Success Pacific Islander,

How to Get to College Day! Is a six-hour event of workshops for our communities to know how they can attend a university and succeed.

Lennox/Hawthorne/Inglewood has the largest population of the Tongan community in Southern California. The largest aggregation of Tongan churches, which are the gathering places of the community, are also in this area. Tongans in this area share the same socioeconomic status as other minority groups in the area – Latinos and African Americans. Keeping these areas in the same district is very important because of the shared characteristics, shared issues, and shared approaches to building community as other groups of color in the area. Dividing up this area will separate the voices and strength of the Tongan community to be able to work as a unit, not only as a Tongan community, but also in solidarity with other groups that have the same struggles. Keeping these communities in the same place will allow the Tongan community a unified voice of representation.

Mahalo nui loa, fa'afetai lava, malo au pito for this opportunity tonight to express our concerns, provide input and be a part of the process of redistricting.

## COALTION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

## CAPAFR-LA South Bay

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

## Rose Ibanez

Author of Filipinos in Carson and the South Bay

Good evening, my name is Roselyn Estepa Ibanez. I want to thank the Commission for holding one of your meetings in one of the main regions of Los Angeles County, the South Bay.

For over 10 years, I have been a member of the Filipino American Library Board. Since 2002, I have been a member of the County Community Action Board and am a recent member of Carson's Ad Hoc Committee to work on the establishment of a Carson Civic Engagement Board.

I've lived in the Carson for over 37 years with my husband who grew up in Wilmington & Carson. We have two daughters who were born here, attended LAUSD schools. My eldest daughter remains in the area, living with her family in Gardena

I am a member of CAPAFR-LA South Bay. I support and respect the potential Voting Rights Act interests in this area.

Last year, my husband and I co-authored a pictorial history book — "Filipinos in Carson and the South Bay." The book highlights the history of the Filipino America community since the early 1910s. Many of the early Filipinos to Carson were young single men. They worked in the U.S. military, or as farm workers, or Terminal Island cannery workers, or students attending the colleges in the nearby areas. Today, Filipino families, seniors, and youth all call Carson their home. It is one of the major cities in Los Angeles County with a large population of Filipino Americans. The Filipino American community is the largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in Carson. And with continuing immigration to the U.S. and continuing growth of the Filipino community, more and more are settling their roots and raising their families in Carson

Because of the Filipino Americans' long history in Carson, there are many groups, coalitions, religious institutions and small businesses addressing Filipino Americans' needs; such as, the Filipino Community of Carson (FCC), Pilipino American Alliance (PAA); Southern California Allied Neighborhoods (SCAN), as well as regional associations.

Because our interests are better served when we are united, it is important that Carson remains intact. Through these united efforts, we have had annual celebrations of June 12th Philippine Independence Day for over 20 years and now hold annual October celebrations as Filipino American History Month; both events help promote our cultural heritage and history for all to

learn from. In addition, as a united Filipino American community in the Carson, we have been able to quickly respond and work together to pool our resources and fundraise for financial assistance to many victims in the major natural disasters in the Philippines.

I ask for you support to ensure the City of Carson continues to be served and will remain in a district as one.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide my input in this process.

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Suely Ngouy Khmer Girls in Action

Hello, my name is Suely Ngouy. Thank you, commission, for holding a hearing in the region. I am the Executive Director of Khmer Girls in Action, a community based organization in Long Beach. I recently bought a home in Long Beach. Khmer Girls in Action's mission is to develop the leadership of Cambodian and other Southeast Asian young women to do organizing and advocacy to improve the Cambodian community.

KGA is a member of CAPAFR-LA South Bay. We respect and support the Voting Rights Act interests in this area.

Long Beach is a gateway community for Cambodian immigrants and has the largest Cambodian population in the United States. Over 17,000 Cambodians live in Long Beach. The map we are projecting shows two Cambodian neighborhoods in Long Beach. The darker shading on the map shows higher concentrations of Cambodian residents. The map also pin points Cambodian community institutions in the neighborhoods. As you can see, the core of the Cambodian community is in the central neighborhood of Long Beach but the community is spreading north. The southern neighborhood's boundaries are generally Redondo Ave on the west, 7<sup>th</sup> St on the south, Long Beach Boulevard on the west Spring on the north except for a pocket of Signal Hill. The northern neighborhood boundaries are Atlantic Avenue on the west, Artesia Boulevard on the north, Cherry Avenue on the east, and San Antonio Drive on the south. Many of the Cambodians in the central neighborhood are renters. Once they are able to buy a house, they often move to the northern neighborhood.

The Cambodians in Southern California tend to be on the lower end of the socio-economic ladder:

- 36% of Cambodians are below federal poverty line (the highest of all API groups in Southern California)
- 56% of Cambodians are limited English proficient
- 54% have less than a high school degree

Because the neighborhoods have specific needs and interests unique to the Cambodian community, we ask that you do not divide either Cambodian neighborhoods in the redistricting process.

Thank you for allowing me to provide this input this evening.

## COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

CAPAFR-LA South Bay

Written Testimony to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Iku Kiriyama Japanese American Historical Society of Southern California

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input. My name is Iku Kiriyama. I am a retired Los Angeles Unified School District teacher, a co-founder of the Japanese American Historical Society of Southern California based in Torrance, a former City of Torrance Human Resources Commissioner, and chair of Friends of Coastal Asian Pacific Mental Health Center, an L.A. county facility in Gardena.

I am a member of CAPAFR – LA South Bay. I'd like to request that you keep Torrance and Gardena together to maintain the historical, cultural, economic and social integrity of the Japanese American community.

My childhood from the postwar 1940s and most of my adult years, including raising a family, employment and community activities, have been in the cities of Torrance and Gardena. I believe my life experiences and observations of those 54 years mirror the lives of the first, second and third generations of the Japanese Americans of Torrance and Gardena.

My father came to the U.S. in 1916. He and other first generation Issei supported and established many of the institutions that still exist today: the Gardena Buddhist Church, Japanese language schools, Gardena Baptist Church, judo and kendo clubs. Like many other second and third generation Japanese Americans, I grew up in Torrance but went to Japanese school and church in Gardena. Throughout the years, many other Japanese American cultural institutions, places of worship, and businesses were established in Gardena and Torrance. For example, the South Bay Keiro Nursing Home in Gardena was established to meet the cultural needs, such as food and bilingual staff, to provide a place of comfort to the Japanese American elderly from around the South Bay. The community also built the Gardena Valley Japanese Cultural Institute (JCI) that, today, offers senior citizen activities, classes, sports for young people, and cultural and community events. Physically, the JCI is a good example of why Torrance and Gardena should logically be in the same district. JCI Gardens, a senior housing complex, separated from the JCI by a parking lot, is in North Torrance. The JCI building on the east side of the parking lot is in Gardena. I used to joke with my senior citizen students that they walked ALL the way from Torrance to Gardena to my class.

The map we are projecting on the screen shows the many Japanese American institutions in the area.

The first and older second generations tended to stay in Gardena, where they raised their children. However, many of the younger generations have moved to Torrance. Family and cultural ties unite us throughout the year. We cross city lines back and forth as we support cultural activities and frequent Japanese American businesses and professionals.

Thank you for your consideration to keep Gardena and Torrance together and allowing me this opportunity to share my thoughts with you.

## COALITION OF ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS FOR FAIR REDISTRICTING (CAPAFR)

CAPAFR - Los Angeles South Bay

Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Joanna Lee, M.A. Asian Pacific American Legal Center

My name is Joanna Lee and I am the Senior Research Analyst in the Demographic Research Project and Census Information Center, or CIC, at the Asian Pacific American Legal Center. The CIC program is an official program of the United States Census Bureau designed to promote the dissemination of census data to underserved populations. I am here to present data supporting the testimony you've just heard.

The latest 2010 census data shows that Asian American and Pacific Islander communities continue to be a large and growing part of Los Angeles County's South Bay. Many of the cities in the South Bay have a larger percentage of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders than the county as a whole. Table 1 shows the number of Asian Americans and their concentration in four core South Bay Cities: Torrance, Gardena, Carson and Long Beach. Table 2 shows Pacific Islander communities. Though they are much smaller, the community resides in the northern cities of the South Bay as well as Carson.

Table 1: Asian American Population in Select South Bay Cities, 2010<sup>1</sup>

	Asian An	nerican²
City	#	0/0
Torrance	55,499	38%
Gardena	16,602	28%
Carson	25,296	28%
Long Beach	67,961	15%
Los Angeles County	1,497,960	15%

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171

Table 2: Pacific Islander Population in Select South Bay Cities, 2010<sup>1</sup>

	Pacific I	slander²
City	#	%
Carson	3,088	3%
Hawthorne	1,337	2%
Lennox	218	1%
Inglewood	597	1%
Los Angeles County	54,169	1%

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171

<sup>2</sup> Race categories include Asian alone or in combination with one or more race categories to include multi-racial Asian Americans

<sup>2</sup> Race categories include Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders alone or in combination with one or more race categories to include multi-racial Pacific Islanders

Table 3 shows some of the characteristics that unite the Central South Bay cities - Torrance, Gardena and Carson. These places have similar per capita incomes and have significant portions of immigrant communities. Foreign-born residents make up roughly one-third of each of these cities' population. Similarly, about 20-26% of residents who are five years of age and older are limited English proficient. I included Manhattan Beach in this table to illustrate that these cities differ from the South Bay beach cities, which are much higher income and have fewer immigrant residents.

Table 3: Social and Economic Characteristics of Torrance, Gardena and Carson<sup>1</sup>

City	Per Capita Income <sup>2</sup>	% Foreign Born <sup>3</sup>	% Limited English Proficient⁴
Torrance	\$36,263	30%	20%
Gardena	\$20,983	33%	26%
Carson	\$23,588	33%	23%
Manhattan Beach	\$78,356	9%	3%

1 United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

2 Per Capita Income is the aggregate income of all residents in the city divided by the total population in the city.

3 Percent of individuals born outside of the United States, not including individuals born in Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas or born abroad to American parent(s)

4 Percent of individuals five years-of-age and above who speak English less than "very well."

The northern cities of the South Bay share similar characteristics and challenges as you can see in Table 4. Hawthorne, Lennox and Inglewood – three cities with relatively large population of Tongan Americans – have lower per capita income and more individuals living in poverty than the county as a whole. In addition, the three cities have high percentages of individuals 25 and above that lack a high school degree. Lennox, which is a small city situated between Hawthorne and Inglewood, faces particular challenges in these areas.

Table 4: Social and Economic Characteristics of Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lennox<sup>1</sup>

City	Per Capita Income²	% Living under the poverty line <sup>3</sup>	% Without High School Degree <sup>4</sup>
Hawthorne	\$18,837	17%	25%
Inglewood	\$18,996	18%	29%
Lennox	\$11,420	27%	55%

1 United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

2 Per capita income is the aggregate income of all residents in the city divided by the total population in the city

3 Percentage of individuals based on income received during the last 12 months (inflation-adjusted)

4 Percent of individuals 25 years-of-age and older

Long Beach, as Suely Ngouy testified, is home to a large Cambodian population. According to 2005-2009 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates, the city of Long Beach has the highest number of Cambodians in any city in the United States. Table 5 shows cities in the United States with the highest number of Cambodian Americans.

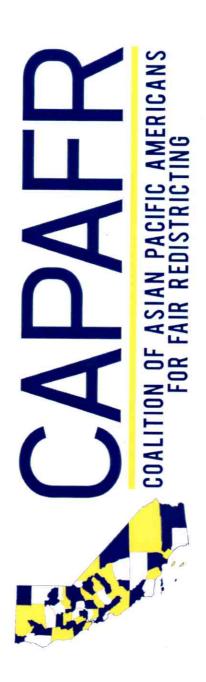
Table 5: United States Cities with Highest Number of Cambodian Americans<sup>1</sup>

U.S. City	Cambodian Population <sup>2</sup>
Long Beach, California	17,242
Lowell, Massachusetts	12,694
Stockton, California	9,718
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6,658
San Jose, California	4,244

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

In summary, CAPAFR South Bay asks the Commission to (1) respect the history of the Japanese American community in Torrance and Gardena by keeping these communities together in the same district, (2) respect the integrity of the Filipino and Pacific Islander communities in Carson and (3) respect the integrity of the Tongan community in Hawthorne, Lennox and Inglewood by keeping them together in the same district and (4) respect the integrity of the Cambodian community in central Long Beach as well as the additional community developing in Northern Long Beach. Thank you.

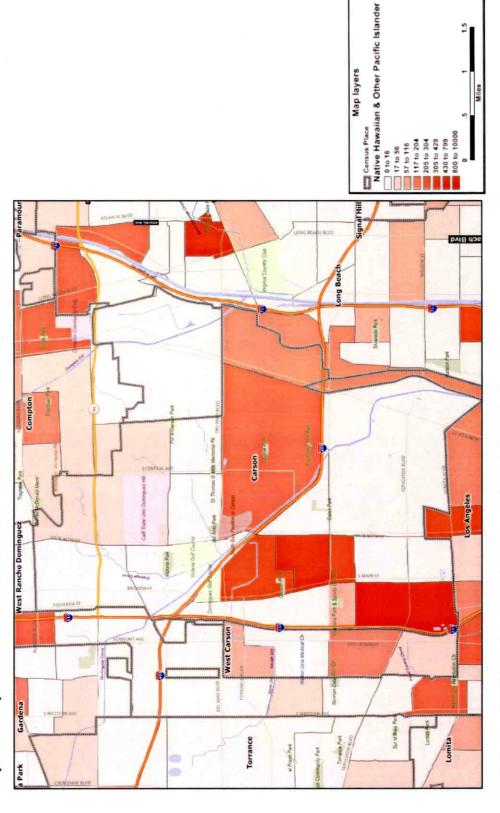
<sup>2</sup> Number determined for population alone



CAPAFR - LA SOUTH BAY

Map Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

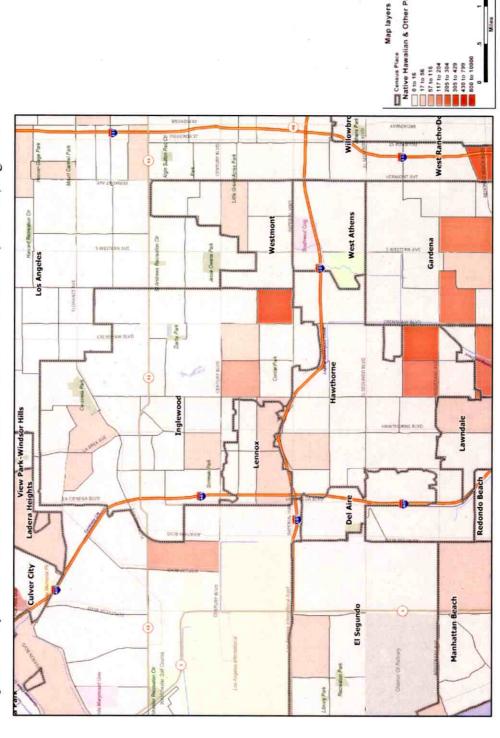
Map South Bay 1: Number of Pacific Islander Americans in Carson<sup>1</sup>



1 U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone.

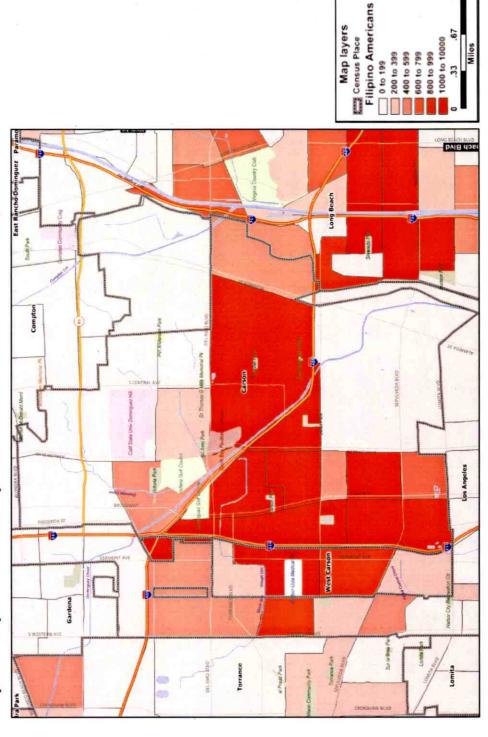
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Map South Bay 2: Number of Pacific Islander Americans in Hawthorne, Lennox, Inglewood<sup>1</sup>



1 U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone,

Map South Bay 3: Number of Filipino Americans in Carson<sup>1</sup>



1 U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone.

Map Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Census Place
Number of Cambodian Americans Health & Social Education Program (1) Cambodian Institutions Map layers 1000 to 10000 200 to 399 400 to 599 600 to 799 Church (6) Temple (5) 800 to 999 Sports (1) Map South Bay 4: Number of Cambodians in Central Long Beach and Cambodian Institutions1 Redondo Ave Spring St Long Beach 7th St Long Beach Blvd

1 U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for population alone. Institutions from Needham, Susan and Karen Quantifiant. Cambodians in Long Beach. Charleston, SC. Arcadia Publishing, 2008.

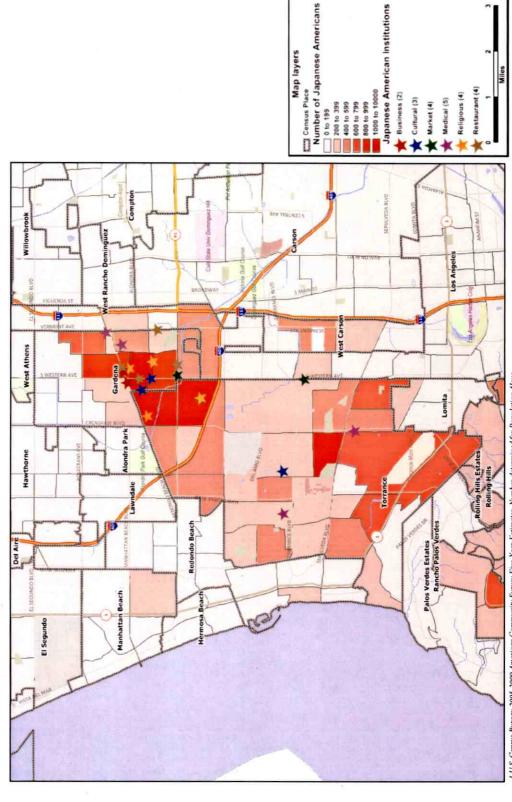
Map Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Cambodian Institutions Number of Can CAMBODIAN Census Place 200 to 399 400 to 599 Church (6) Map South Bay 5: Number of Cambodians in North Long Beach and Cambodian Institutions1 ARABELLA ST ST. PINENTA AVE OLIVA AVE CASTANA AVE CAPETOWN ST ALLRED ST ESIST ST EALLINGTON ST E SAMT FRANCIS PL E HE E SUTH ST E ARABELLA ST E ANDY ST E JANICE ST E CURRY ST 31 Lakewood SAMANTHA AVE YEARLING ST DANHAD FRANKE E HULLETT ST E SETH **BSTH ST** NIDESTRIAL CIR EN BAY LN HOLL N MINNESOTA AVE PARK ACCESS RD **Cherry Ave** ROSE AVE E LURAY ST N ROSE AVE N GAVIOTA AVE Long Beach N WALNUT AVE Artesia Blvd ORANGE AVE
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Map layers

1 U.S. Census Burean 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for population alone. Institutions from Needbam, Susan and Karen Quantifrani. Cambodians in Long Beach. Charleston, SC. Arcadia Publishing, 2008.

Map South Bay 6: Number of Japanese Americans in Torrance and Gardena and Japanese American Institutions<sup>1</sup>



1 U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. Number determined for Population Alone. Institutions Provided by Itako Kirtyama.

Table South Bay 1: Asian American in Select South Bay Cities, 2010<sup>1</sup>

	Asian American <sup>2</sup>	nerican <sup>2</sup>
City	#	%
Torrance	55,499	38%
Gardena	16,602	28%
Carson	25,296	28%
Long Beach	67,961	15%
Los Angeles County	1,497,960	15%

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171
2 Race categories include Asian alone or in combination with one or more race categories to include multi-racial Asian Americans.

Table South Bay 2: Pacific Islanders in Select South Bay Cities, 2010<sup>1</sup>

	Pacific	Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup>
City	#	%
Carson	3,088	3%
Hawthorne	1,337	2%
Lennox	218	1%
Inglewood	265	1%
Los Angeles County	54,169	1%

United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171

2 Race categories include Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders alone or in combination with one or more race categories to include multi-racial Pacific Islanders.

Table South Bay 3: Social and Economic Characteristics of Torrance, Gardena and Carson<sup>1</sup>

City	Per Capita Income <sup>2</sup>	% Foreign Born <sup>3</sup>	% Limited English Proficient
Torrance	\$36,263	30%	20%
Gardena	\$20,983	33%	%9¢
			0/07
Carson	\$23,588	33%	23%
TOTAL			
Manhattan Beach	\$78,356	%6	3%
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<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates
2 Per Capita Income is the aggregate income of all residents in the city divided by the total population in the city.
3 Percent of individuals born outside of the United States, not including individuals born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas or born abroad to American parent(s)
4 Percent of individuals five years-of-age and older who speak English less than "very well."

Table Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Table South Bay 4: Social and Economic Characteristics of Hawthorne, Inglewood and Lennox<sup>1</sup>

City	Per Capita Income <sup>2</sup>	% Living under the poverty line <sup>3</sup>	% Without High School Degree <sup>4</sup>
Hawthorne	\$18,837	17%	25%
Inglewood	\$18,996	18%	29%
Lennox	\$11,420	27%	55%

1 United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates
2 Per Capita Income is the aggregate income of all residents in the city divided by the total population in the city
3 Percentage of individuals based on income received during the last 12 months (inflation-adjusted)
4 Percent of individuals 25 years-of-age and older

Table South Bay 5: U.S. Cities with Highest Number of Cambodian Americans<sup>1</sup>

U.S. CityCambodian Population²ong Beach, California17,242owell, Massachusetts12,694ockton, California9,718iladelphia, Pennsylvania6,658n Jose, California4,244		
nia tts 1Vania	U.S. City	Cambodian Population <sup>2</sup>
tts Ivania	Long Beach, California	17.242
lvania	Lowell, Massachusetts	469 21
Ivania	Stockton, California	0.718
San Jose, California 4.244	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	817%
	an Jose, California	4.244

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates 2 Number determined for population alone.

Table Submitted in Support of Testimony Presented to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission Public Input Hearing: April 27, 2011 in Long Beach, CA

Table South Bay 1: Asian American in Select South Bay Cities, 2010<sup>1</sup>

	Asian A	Asian American <sup>2</sup>
City	#	%
Torrance	55,499	38%
Gardena	16,602	28%
Carson	25,296	28%
Long Beach	67,961	15%
Los Angeles County	1,497,960	15%

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171

2 Race categories include Asian alone or in combination with one or more race categories to include multi-racial Asian Americans.

Table South Bay 2: Pacific Islanders in Select South Bay Cities, 20101

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3,088 1,337 218 597	ity	#	%
1,337	ırson	3,088	3%
1,337 218 597			
218	ıwthorne	1,337	2%
597	nnox	218	1%
	glewood	597	1%
54,169	Los Angeles County	54,169	1%

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census PL 94-171 2 Race categories include Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders alone or in combination with one or more race categories to include multi-racial Pacific Islanders.

Table South Bay 3: Social and Economic Characteristics of Torrance, Gardena and Carson<sup>1</sup>

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Torrance	\$36,263	30%	20%
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Carson	\$23.588	33%	736%
		200	23.70
Manhattan Beach	\$78,356	%6	3%

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Per Capita Income is the aggregate income of all residents in the city divided by the total population in the city.
3 Percent of individuals born outside of the United States, not including individuals born in Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas or born abroad to American parent(s)
4 Percent of individuals five years-of-age and older who speak English less than "very well."

Table South Bay 4: Social and Economic Characteristics of Hawthorne, Inglewood and Lennox<sup>1</sup>

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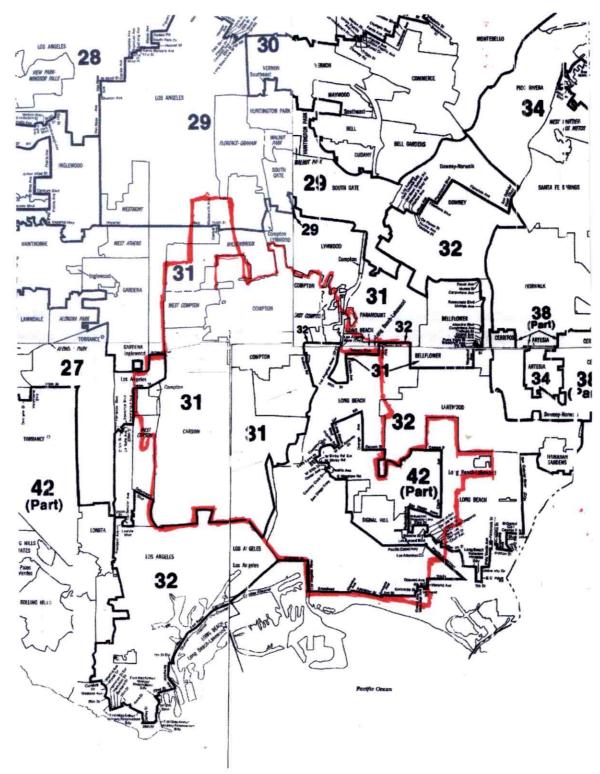
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3 Percentage of individuals based on income received during the last 12 months (inflation-adjusted)
4 Percent of individuals 25 years-of-age and older

Table South Bay 5: U.S. Cities with Highest Number of Cambodian Americans<sup>1</sup>

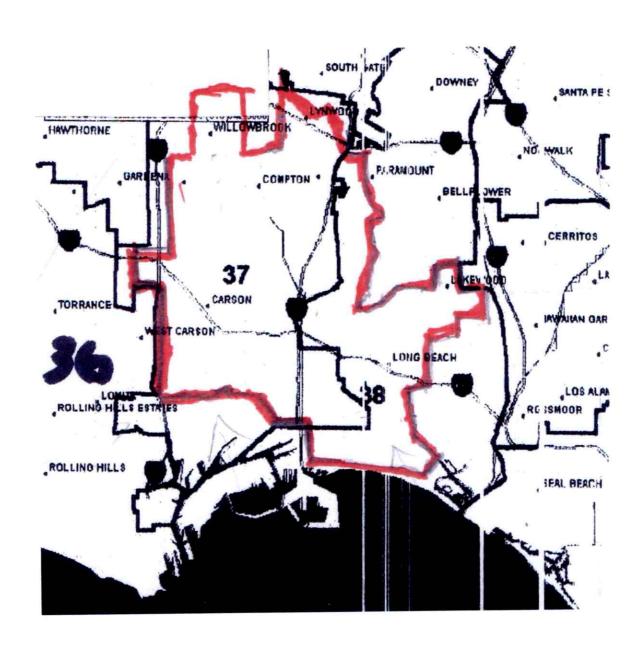
Cambodian Population <sup>2</sup>	17,242	12,694	812.6	811,5	4,244
U.S. City	Long Beach, California	Lowell, Massachusetts	Stockton, California	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	San Jose, California

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates 2 Number determined for population alone.

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1980's CONFIGURATION OF CITIES IN THE 37<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT (Carson, Compton, Long Beach, Signal Hill, Watts and Willowbrook



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